The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

For the Whig.

McCUNE'S MILLS, Oct. 25.

Mr Editor: Hearing that you, through your generous disposition, offer to open an educational column, for the edification of your favored readers, in Frankstown township, and solicit contributions from each of the teachers, I, your humble friend, representing McCune's District, would lightly step upon the stage of action, tune my harp, and open the concert, hoping that others, seeing—not my good works—but my imperfections, may take heed lest *they err*.

On the 8th inst. I made my debut into this district, and beheld the rural spot which is destined to be my winter home. I surveyed, with an eye of interest, the surrounding scenery and noticed passing events, with an anxious care, hoping to conclude, whether the place would be congenial or not, but finally I rested contented exclaiming: *Tempus omnia revelat*. It being too late in the week to commence school, I remained with Messrs. McCune, Harnish and others, enjoying the kind hospitality which they and their kind families know so ably how to dispense, until the subsequent Monday, when I opened school with a feeling of solemnity: for oh! what interest there is connected with the opening of a common school. Scenes transpire which are calculated to arouse emotions of deepest sympathy, and afford a field of thought, and deliberate contemplation for the thinking mind. Indeed if Angels ever visit our earth, and hover unseen around the gatherings of mortals, to survey their actions, and contemplate their destiny, as effected by instrumentality; methinks there can be no spectacle so calculated to awaken their interest and enkindle their sympathy, as when they see the youths gathering together from their scattered, but romantic homes in some rural district, to receive an impress, for weal or woe, from him, who has undertaken to guide—who has taken upon him the responsibility of an instructor.

I have now been teaching two weeks, and am glad to tell you that my school continues to augment, both in numbers and interest.

The pupils are generally very interesting. Possessing minds, as they do, which are active and comprehensive; dispositions, which are kind, generous and devoted, they afford their teacher explicit pleasure in imparting instruction, and cause him to exclaim with Cowper:

"Delightful task: to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breath the enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

CLIFF.

Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing towards its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of such extraordinary nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the everwatchful providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to provoke the aggression of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of our military conflict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

Needful diversion of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful labor to the national defense have not arrested the plough, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines are full of iron and coal, and of the precious metals, and have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore.

Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the siege, and the battle field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom.

No human council hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out, these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who while dealing with us in anger for our sins, has, nevertheless, remembered mercy: It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and grateful acknowledged by the whole American people

I do therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign countries, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and praise to our beneficient Father, who dwelleth in the heavens; and I recommend that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due Him for such singular deliverance and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our perverseness and disobedience, commend to his tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace; harmony, tranquility, and union.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and as the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

By the President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WM. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of the said Commonwealth*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his proclamation, bearing date on the third day of this month, has invited the citizens of the United States to set apart

THURSDAY, the 26th day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer. Now,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend, that the People of Pennsylvania do set apart and observe the said day accordingly, and that they do especially return thanks to Almighty God, for the gathered harvests of the fruits of the Earth,—

For the prosperity with which He has blessed the Industry of our people,—

For the general health and welfare which He has graciously bestowed upon them,—

And for the crowning mercy by which the blood-thirsty and devastating enemy was driven from our soil by the valor of our brethren, freemen of this and other States,—

And that they do especially pray for the continuance of the blessings which have been heaped upon us by the Divine Hand,—

And for the safety and welfare and success of our brethren in the field, that they may be strengthened to the overthrow and confusion of the rebels now in arms against our Beloved Country,—

So that Peace may be restored in all our borders, and the Constitution and Laws of the Land be everywhere within them, re-established and sustained.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor, A. G. CURTIN.
Eli Slifer, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of the Commonwealth*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the Seventh day of October, instant, has called for *Three Hundred Thousand Volunteers*, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States; And whereas, By information received this day the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said call is declared to be 38,268 men; And whereas, The President in his said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required:

Now, Therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of this Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the Fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may then exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals recruiting and mustering offices, in their respective cities, towns and counties. They will receive the following sums as allowance, pay, premium and bounty, viz:

To every recruit who is a veteran volunteer, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruiting veteran volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $402. To all other recruits, not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing Orders, one month's pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to $302.

Any farther information desired can be obtained from the Provost Marshals of the respective districts.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be effectually responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion, already stunned and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIN.
Eli Slifer, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

SIXTY AND SIXTEEN.

General St. Aubyn was standing before his mirror, busily engaged in the adjustment of his neck-cloth.

'Confound this neckchief!' he ejaculated, giving it a pull this way and a twitch that. 'Jim, whats the reason my neckrigging won't set as trimly as yours? You young chaps have a knack that I sometimes can't get the hang of, about your dress.'

'I am sure I can't account for it, uncle,' laughed a handsome youth of about twenty. 'Perhaps its something incidental to our youth, like scarlet fever, or falling in love.'

'That's just it Jim. The fact is—now let me catch you laughing if you dare, you young rouge—I'm going to be married!'

'Going to be married, uncle!' exclaimed James Ashley, in open-eyed astonishment. 'I never dreamed of it!'

'How should you, when you only arrived yesterday from a year's absence in Europe? I'm going to call on her this morning, Jim—come with me, and be introduced to the 'sweetest sixteen' alive!'

'Only sixteen, do you say, uncle?'

'Don't look so horrified, Jim—of course I don't expect her to be desperately in love with an old codger like me—that would be unreasonable. But she'll make me a sweet, dutiful little wife, and I—ther's no use talking, I can only say one thing—the Lord deal with me as I shall deal with this child!'

The old man lifted his hands reverently towards Heavev as he spoke.

Josephine Clara was sitting among her flowers in the sunshine, blonde and gold-enhaired, with blue eyes and a delicate little mouth tinted with the softest crimson. One tiny dimple cleft her round chin, and peachy bloom upon her cheeks was such as comes only to sixteen. No wonder General St. Aubyn lost his heart to the wonderously beautiful child—it must have been an iron sort of a machine if it had not.

She rose with varying color to greet her fine old lover as he entered.

'Josey,' he said, cheerily, after the words of salutation had been exchanged, 'I am not alone to day—let me introduce my nephew, James Ashley!'

Josephine lifted her blue eyes to the stranger's face for the first time, with a wild, terrified gaze—the peach blossom red faded from her cheek, and the first Gen. St. Aubyn knew she had fainted in his arms!

'What's the matter?' stammered the veteran, in breathless terror. 'Is she dead? is is she dying? For Heaven's sake get some cold water. Open the windows, somebody bring burnt feathers!'

'Dont lay the poor child down General!' exclaimed Miss Betsy Clara, Josephine's maiden aunt, who rushed in at this juncture. 'Don't hold her so tight. There now, she's comin' round all right, don't you see!'

The General looked on admiringly—all his military tactics seemed as nothing to the deftness with which Miss Betsy managed matters.

'What could have made you faint, my love?' he asked, when she was smiling again.

'I don't know—it was the—heat, I suppose!'

'And where's Jim?' asked the perplexed warrior.

'If you meant that tall young 'shaver,' struck in Miss Betsy, he's gone home like a fellow o'sense, seein' he couldn't be o'no use here.'

'General St Aubyn,' said Josephine, in a very low voice, 'I know you think me a silly little goose, but please don't bring that young man here again!'

'Josephine—my own love—Why not?'

'Because—because,' faltered the girl, playing with his watchchain, and hiding her flushed face against his breast 'its a whim of mine.'

'Well, just as you say, Josey,' said the old General, 'but I must remark its perfectly unaccountable.'

'Women are unaccountable creatures,' said Josephine, trying to laugh. 'And now tell me about your new pictures.'

But long after the General had gone the child bride lay on her sofa, shutting out heaven's light from her eyes with clapsed hands, and breathing out the wild, wailing moons that come only from a broken heart! Poor, sacrificed Josephine Clara!

When General St. Aubyn returned to his room at the hotel he found James Ashley pacing the floor with hurried steps.

'Uncle he said, looking up as the General entered, 'I have changed my mind about that far away official post in India. Will you obtain the appointment for me?'

'Certainly; but James, you would be obliged to sail immediately!'

'The sooner the better, sir. Every hour that I remain in this country seems an age to me.'

'James,' said General St. Aubyn, regarding his nephew with a keen, piercing gaze, 'what does this mean, and why does Josephine object to seeing you again? There is some mystery here?'

'I would to heaven I had died ere I had gone there to-day,' gasped Ashley. 'Ask me no farther, Uncle—it is best for the happiness of all to bury the past in eternal oblivion!'

General St. Aubyn stood a moment in deep thought, as James hastily quited the room. Suddenly a new light seemed to break on him—he grew ghastly pale and clenched his hands firmly.

'I have it!' he muttered between his teeth; this is the girl to whom James was engaged before he went to Europe, and that mercenary scoundrel Clara would have broken both their hearts, and put me in this false position, to secure his own ends. It shall not be!'

Two long hours General St. Aubyn paced his room—the mental conflict was sharp and fierce, but the noble heart triumphed. The next day he sought Josephine's presence, after an interview with her father.

'Josephine,' he said, 'would you object the wedding day next week instead of next month?'

She looked up in suprise.

'A bridegroom is privileged to be impatient,' he said, lightly.

'It shall be as you desire,' she replied, passively.

Pale and lovely as her own pearls, Josephine Clara stood at the threshold of the church waiting the bridegroom's cortege; at length it came, and Gen. St. Aubyn stepped forward.

'Josephine,' he phispered' 'my generous, noble girl, I feared that the bridegroom of sixty would be ill suited to your fresh bloom, so I have substituted one of twenty! Jim, come forward, you scamp! And I'm going to be on hand to give away the bride!'

Josephine thought she was in a blissful dream, but not—it was true, and almost, ere she could realize the knew state of things, she was married to James Ashley, her first and only love, and the General, folding her in his arms, whispered:

'Your father and I have arranged matters all right, dearest! Don't thank me, for although I have lost a wife, I have gained the sweetest of little nieces! I'm quite satisfied, Josey.' And so were Mr and Mrs James Ashley.

Artemus Ward says: "have already given two cousins to the War, and I stand ready to sacrifis my wife's brother rather'n not see the rebellyon krusht.—And if wuss cums to wuss I'll shed every drop of blud all my able bodied relashuns has got to prosecoot the war.

Nehemiah Flufkins's Visit to the City of Notions.

Nehemiah Flufkins was one of those unfortunate specimens of the genus *homo*, that seem by some accideut to have barely escaped shooting up out of the ground in the form of a cabbage, and to have been born with all outward semblance of humanity. Spite of his awful greenness, Flufkins was an observant chap, anxious to look about the world, and, to use his own words be "some punkins." He came to Boston one day to see the elephant, and innocently suffered all manner of tricks to be played on him, such as paying twenty-five cents to go inside the Common, a charge made by a cunning boy, who discovered that Flufkins had "just come down." Another of the "b' hoys who had received his cue from the lad who charged the entrance fee to the public Common, stopped Nehemiah as he came out and passed down Tremont street, and politely tapping him on the shoulder, said—

"Fifty cents fine, Sir;" at the same time holding out his hand for the money.

"Fifty cents! Creation! What fur?"

"The Mayor's house, Sir."

"Wot of that?" asked Flufkins, looking at the house designated by the other.

"You have passed it just now, without taking off your hat!"

"How yer talk. S'posin' I did?"

"Why, that's fifty cents fine in Boston."

"No!"

"Certainly; and unless you pay it, I shall be obliged to take you to the police office."

"W-h-e-w!" Well here's a half.—Let's see which house it is," said Nehemiah, taking off his hat.

Thats it, sir; the next one but one to where we stand."

"Wall, I won't git caught again anyhow," said the innocent Flufkins as he walked back and forth before the house of a green grocer, and fixed the spot in his mind!

Scarcely had Nehemiah Flufkins turned another corner, before he was stopped by a third person, who had got the hint from the other two operators.

"What's the matter now?" asked Nehemiah; "I haven't passed another Mayor's house, have I?"

"No, but you forgot your landing fee!"

"Landing fee—what's that?"

"Why, head money?"

"Do yer have to pay for keepin' yer head on?" asked Nehemiah, innocently."

"No, you don't understand my friend, I perceive that you must be a stranger to the city."

"Well, I guess I am."

"You see the laws is, that any person arriving in town for the first time, shall pay seventy-five cents head money."

"Du tell!"

"Yes. What route did you come by?"

"Fitchburg railroad."

"That's it!" excluimed his persecutor, as though he had made a discovory.

"What's it?" asked Nehemiah.

"Why you are the fellow the Police are after.

"After me! What fur?"

"For slipping away without paying your head money

"Wall, look a' here, nabor, its pretty expensive business, 'pears to me; but there's three quarters; will that fix it?"

"Yes, that is all right; you are free now to look about the town," said the other, walking away with a suppressed chuckle.

"Thank ye" said Flufkins. "Only to think of the perleece after me! Well, that was an escape, anyhow."

If there was one thing above another for which Nehemiah had a weakness, it was smoking. At home his pipe was in his his mouth half the time. Seeing some cigars in a window, he felt the desire come over him, and so he walked in, purchased a, "long nine," lit it, and walked out into the street, smoking as he went along, looking into the shop windows in Washington street.

The fact was, Nehemiah was now really breaking a city ordinance, and laying himself to a fine. It was not long before a policeman, with his badge of office on his hat, accosted him.

"Sir, you must put out that cigar and walk with me," said the officer, with an air of decision that staggered Nehemiah.

"What fur?" stammered Flufkins.

"Smoking in the street."

"Is there a fine for that tew?"

"Yes, sir."

"How much?"

"Five dollars."

"Creation! Five dollars! I haven't got but six left."

"Can't help it; you must go with me."

"Lookahere—hold on!" said Nehemiah; "I don't want to go nowhare."

"But you must," said the officer, at the same time looking about them slyly, and seeing no one very near, he added, "if you choose to pay *me*, why it will save you being locked up."

"Locked up! Cre-ation! Here; there's five dollars," said Nehemiah, handing the officer the money, who pocketed the change and walked away—leaving Mr. Flufkins standing alone, seemingly afraid to move backwards or forwards, for fear he should incur another fine.

And this was the case. Flufkins was afraid to move lest he should break some other unknown law of the city. He tho't the matter over as well as he could in his confused state of mind, and remembering that he had just one dollar left, enough to carry him home in the cars, he looked all about him for a moment, to see that no one was by to stop him, and then 'scratched gravel' like a new one, back towards the depot. As he approached the grocer's house, that had been pointed out to him as the Mayor's he pulled off his hat and only ran the faster, until he was out of sight of it.

At the head of Hanover street, he was stopped by some one who wished to ask the way to some other part of the city, being like himself, a stranger—but Nehemiah had eyes and ears for only one thing and misunderstanding the question, halloed out;

"Can't help it if 'tis a fine to run; I haven,t got any money," and he dashed on like mad towards the railroad station.

Nehemiah didn't let on much about his visit to Boston, but merely said he didn't stay long, it was so *pesky expensive*!

Real Indian Nolty.

A Spaniard having stolen a horse from an Indian, the latter convicted him of the offence by a very ingenious plan. He complained to a judge, who had the Spaniard, with the horse, brought before him. The prisoner swore that the horse belonged to him, and that he had always had it, so that the Judge did not find himself in a position to convict. He was even about to return the horse to him, when the Indian said—

"If you will allow me, I will prove that the animal belongs to me." Immedately he pulled off his cloak, and covering the horse's head, asked the Spaniad of which eye it was blind? The robber was much embarrassed at the question, but nevertheless, not to delay the court, he replied at hazzard that it was the right eye. The Indian uncovering the head, exclaimed—

'The horse is not blind either of the right eye or the left."

The Judge immediately decided that the animal was his.

FIGURATIVE EXPRESSIONS.—How many common figurative expressions in our language are borrowed from the art of carpentry, may be seen in the following sentence:

"The lawyer who filed a bill, shaved a note, cut an acquaintance, split a hair, made an entry, got up a case, framed an indictment, empaneled a jury, put them in a box, nailed a witness, hammered a Judge, and bored a whole Court, all in one day, has since laid down law and turned carpenter."

A *soi-disant* naturalist was boring Theodore Hook with the distinctions in formation and habits between two animals of the same *genus*. Hood, who neither knew, nor wished to know anything about it, exclaimed—

"It flashed on me now, I see the distinction; it's just the same in swine.'

"In swine!" cried the astonished naturalist.

"Yes," said Hook: "you know some *pigs* are *driven* and some *pigs* are *lead*."

The *bore* gave a grunt, and was silent.

"You are about to remove are you not?"

"No."

"Why, you wrote up "Selling off."

"Yes: every shopkeeper is selling off."

"You say, "No reasonable offer refused.'"

"Why I should be very unreasonadle if I did refuse such an offer."

"But you say, "Must close on Saturday."

"To be sure; you would not have me open on Sunday, would you?"

VERY KNOWING.—An elegantly-dressed young lady recently entered a railway-carriage, where there were three or four gents, one of whom was lighting a segar. One of the gents asked if smoking would incommode her. She replied: "I don't know, sir; no gentleman has ever smoked in my presence."

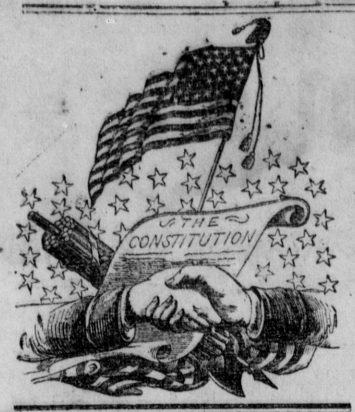
QUERIES.—We wonder if any body ever picked up a tear that was dropped.

What is everybody doing at the same time? Growing older.

Can this be called a free country where you freequently hear of people's memories being taxed?

It is useless to talk about "love in a cottage." The little rascal always runs away, when there is no bread and butter on the table. More love originates in a full-flour barrel than in all the rosies and posies and woodbines that ever grew.

A YOUNG LADY'S SENTIMENT.—If it was not good for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally guilty are old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls.



THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Proprietor.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, NOV'R. 7, 1863.

Gen. McClellan Shows his Colors.

Major General George B. McClellan, formely commander in-chief of the army of the Potomac, and now gentleman at large with presidential aspirations, has at last shown just where he stands. He has openly joined the copperheads, but with his usual caution and mulishness has made his own platform. It is a platform however on which his friends do not stand and the General knows it. He professes to want to have the war pushed forward vigorously; the party he has joined are peace men. The general wishes the war to be waged in accordance with the principle of humanity and civilization; the copperheads don't want the war waged at all. But there is a common ground where the general and his friends meet—their desire for the preservation of slavery. Gen. McClellan's letter to Charles J. Biddle, giving in his adhesion to the Democrats, and expressing sympathy with the copperhead candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, says nothing about slavery, to be sure; all is left to be understood. The general succeeds as well now in saying nothing, as he did in doing nothing when he commanded the finest army in the world. But we all know what talk about the "constitution," "the laws" and "original limits" indicates in the mouth of a copperhead. It means the preservation of slavery, and on this subject Gen. McClellan and his friends are cheek by jowl. They want the war conducted and brought to such a termination that slavery may be continued intact.

This is where McClellan cuts himself loose from the sympathies of the loyal people of the North. They want the rebellion crushed, slavery or no slavery.—They did not wish the war protracted for the abolition of slavery, how much so ever they may wish for such a desirable consummation they are simply willing to let the slaves take their chances with the other property of the rebels. They reason very justly that if the rebels want slavery, or any part of it, preserved, the best thing they can do is to lay down their arms; for the longer the war goes on, the more they are loosing. On their own heads rests the responsibilty for the destruction of their pet institution. Gen McClellan and copperheads are not content with this view of the case, but want to take upon themselves the responsibility of saving the institution, thus placing their dear, dear friends of the South under an eternal debt of gratitude, to be paid by votes hereafter. That's what's the matter and nothing else.

Gen. McClellan has now fairly and openly adopted politics as a trade, and we must conclude that his military career is ended. Henceforth he has no claim to be treated as an officer of the army, but simply as what he is, a politician trying for the next presidency. This has undoubtedly been his true character for a year past, but as he kept very still, people would not hardly believe it, and if they did, felt a little delicate about saying so. Now however, like a certain character of bible history fame, he has opened his mouth and spoken, and there can be no hesitation in speaking of him in his true character. If he does not make a better politician than soldier, however, those opposed to him have very little to fear. And as to his aspirations for the presidency, he may find out in the course of time what every body else realized long ago, that the easiest road to Washington was through Richmond. Gen. McClellan says he would gladly give his voice and vote to Judge Woodward, the copperhead Pennsylvania candidate for governor.—The voice he has given, and the Judge is no doubt thankful for it. As for the vote, why, any paddy's would do just as well, so it isn't much matter—particularly inasmuch as Woodward did not win.

The Democratic Frauds in Pennsylvania.

It has been estimated that at least seventy thousand Democrats voted the Union ticket at the election in Pennsylvania There is good reason to believe this correct. In 1860, Governor Curtin received two hundred and sixty-three thousand three hundred and ninety seven votes. Since that period large numbers of these voters have gone into the army, of whom, as we have previously shown, about thirty thousand Union men probably have returned to vote. The soldiers are not all voters. Some are minors, others aliens, and the aggregate of these is much larger than might be supposed. Still we presume that about eighty thousand Union men were permanently away from the State, in the army and navy, which would have reduced the Union vote to one hundred and eighty-nine thousand. The accession of seventy thousand Democratic votes to our standard raised this up to two hundred and sixty nine thousand, which we lately polled.

But where did the Democratic increase come from? They sent about 40,000 men into the army and navy; they did not get back more than 10,000 of them to vote their ticket, if so many, and would thus have only some 20,000, whereas they polled 254,000 at the late election. It is not within the bounds of possibility that this should be correct. There is fraud upon the face of the thing, and fraud, too, of so bold, glaring and outrageous a character as to amount to an atttempt to subvert our free institutions and prevent an overwhelming majority of the people from asserting and enforcing their prerogative. This is no new device of the enemy. It is an old trick well known to the politicians of that party, and exposed in 1844 very ably by the friends of Henry Clay after the close of the Presidential election. In fact the semblance of a popular majority has been maintained for many years in Pennsylvania by this agency, and the Democratic managers of these days merely put in practice] the ancient devices which have become traditionary.

The Elections on Tuesday

The glorious state of New York has been redeemed. On Tuesday last her loyal people succeeded in electing the Union State Ticket by a large majority. Gov. Curtin and many other of our distinguished statesmen contributed largely by their personal efforts to bring about this glorious result. It is a great battle won by the Administration. Gov. Seymour now lies prostrate at the feet of the Mobocrats of N. Y. city. And long may he remain there.

Whilst we would commend those who carried N. York State, we must not forget those of our Statesmen who rendered great service during the late campaign in this State by their unparalleled labors. Among those whose names stand out most prominent in this list is that of the Hon SAM'L CALVIN, of our town. The people owe him a debt of gratitude for his long and arduous labors by travelling and speaking for the cause of his country. He is certainly one of the most earnest, sincere, talented and eloquent statesmen in our state. Long may he waive.

☞The Standard affects to believe that we begrudge HIM the "legal notices" which he publishes for Hughy Caldwell, the Register and Recorder. Not so, Mr. Traugh. Nor do we even begrudge Hughy the fame he has acquired by violating his pledge made to us through Joseph Smith, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, to secure Republican votes. That was BEFORE he was elected.

We admire politicians who go in for their friends—who support the press which most nearly represents their views. It is, we suppose, on this principle that Mr. Hall's friends publish their advertisements in the Standard—they have a perfect right to do so, and their editor has not only a right, but he is perfectly welcome to the proceeds so far as we are concerned. If the line at the head of our paper does not accord with their views, they can, as they have done, go to the Standard and welcome. We shall continue our course as heretofore.

"300,000 More."

The President has issued his Proclamation calling for 300,000 more volunteers. The object of this call is to get new levies well organized and drilled, by the time they are needed to take the place of the veteran force, whose term of enlistments will expire next Fall. This is a wise and prudent measure on the part of the President. The quota of Pennsylvania under this call will be about 38,268.—These are to be raised by the 5th of January next, by volunteering. If this should fail, then the deficiency will be made good by another draft. It is understood that the Government will use the eight or ten millions of exemption money to encourage volunteering under this call—and there is scarcely a doubt but that the whole number can be raised with proper efforts without the draft.

Cruelty to Prisoners.

If the halt we hear in regard to the starvation of the Federal prisoners in the South be true, it is about time, we think that the Government was looking into it, and resorting to some means of retaliation in case these barbarities cannot otherwise be arrested. It cannot afford to allow our soldiers to suffer in this way without resenting it. If the apology be want of food, the Rebels ought, as an act of mere humanity, to release the men they hold, on their *parole*. That they should insist on detaining them under such circumstances, is cruelty before unheard of, but only another evidence of the intense and bitter malignity, and the devilish spirit that have alike initiated this wanton and wicked rebellion, and characterized it throughout. If any could have softened these hell hounds, it would have been the uniform, but, as we think, illjudged clemency and even tenderness of the President, in his dealings with men who are so utterly barbarized by slavery, as to have scarcely a human instinct left. He ought to have learned by this time that there is one way of reaching them, and that is through their *fears*, by making a few terrible examples, which shall teach them that we are as dreadfully in earnest as themselves.—Tenderness to these tigers is cruelty to the innocent.

Nobody will ever know how many loyal citizens have fallen by the hands of the bloody wretches who have been allowed to prowl at large over the Border States, after committing atrocities that should have consigned them at once to the gallows. The blood of many a helpless family is upon the hands of the unpunished guerrillas, who have been allowed to loiter in the rear of our armies, and dismissed on oaths of allegiance, and promise of good behavior, which were no sooner made than violated.

The Union Pyramid.

The pyramid of Union States is looming up gloriously. There is a moral grandeur in such an array of loyal and patriotic States, as we are enabled to give below. Not a single State at the North has proved recreant to the Government, since the issue has been fairly made by the Copperheads against it. Look at the pyramid:

OHIO.
IOWA.
MAINE.
INDIANA.
ILLINOIS.
VERMONT.
MISSOURI.
KENTUCKY.
NEW YORK.
WISCONSIN.
MARYLAND.
MINNESOTA.
CALIFORNIA.
CONFECTICUT.
RHODE ISLAND.
MASSACHUSETTS.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
PENNSYLVANIA.

The Freedom of Speech in Rebeldom.

A gentleman who has arived here from Montgomery, Albama, informs one of the Goverment officers that the address to the Christians of the world, which was put forth some time since nominally belonged to the clergy of the South, was protested against by a large number of Episcopalian and Methodist ministers on account of the passage in it attempting to justify Slavery. The dissenting clergy agreed to the greater part of the address, but opposed unanimously the Slavery eulogium. Subsequently they sent a copy of their protest to the Richmond papers, and to an Atlanta paper; but before their documents had reached the editors, official orders from Richmond had been received warning all newspapers against publishing them. This is a fair illustration of the boasted liberty of opinion that exists South.—*Exchange.*

MINNESOTA papers say that in consequence of the absence of hunters, prairie chickens are running through the streets of St Paul.

☞Vallandigham is now described as the right man in a tight place.

Latest from Canada.

The British Lion,
With voice angry and rough,
Growls the triumph of BROUGH,
While the Copperheads tremble and quail:
And while they are weeping,
He holds for safe-keeping,
VALLANDIGHAM under his tail, tail, tail—
VALLANDIGHAM under his tail.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—The following from one who is acquainted, with the School and who has had ample opportunities of Judging, is but the opinion of all.

"After having visited nearly all the leading Commercial Schools in the country, I feel constrained to say that the Iron City College of Pittsburg, Pa. stands unrivled, and without an equal. I know of no institution more eminently deserving of public confidence and public patronage than this.

JOHN F. DAVIS.
Supt. of Common Schools for Fulton Co.

A Stirring Speech.

At the great Union meeting in the Cooper Institute, New York, on Thursday evening, Gov. Yates, of Illinois, said he had been born in a slave State, (Kentucky) and now declared that slavery stood in the path of the republic. He had found fault with Mr. Lincoln because he was too slow for him. He was himself thankful for the compliment of being called a radical, there is no compromise between falsehood and truth. He added:

"When free schools and the true aristocracy of this land—freelabor—is established, we shall again have a true Union and a glorious country. But there will be no peace until slavery is destroyed, and the glorious flag of our country is carried by our brave boys thro' the fields of Georgia, and floats ever Charleston and Richmond. [Loud cheers.] And, after all he had found that Mr. Lincoln could not move faster than God and Providence permitted. When he telegraphed to President Lincoln his fiery dispatch for confiscation and emancipation, Old Abe telegraphed back: 'Dick, hold still and see the salvation of God.' [Tremendous cheering.] There has been great complaint that we have interfered with men's rights, but when a traitor is convicted and hung, he is only getting his rights. They only have the right to be hung on this earth, and the divine right to be d—d forever after. [cheers.] We will not give up this land to traitors; they in the West were ready to swear that the Mississppi river shall run blood before the great outlet shall be given to traitors. We cannot get rid of this war by compromise—compromise is played out. [Laughter and cheers.] He wanted peace, but a solid and lasting peace and the only way is to carry this war through, and to crush treason both North and South. [Cries of "Bravo."] The only way is to fight the war out. The rebels say they will not submit—they swear they will have three-fourths of the country; he would swear by the Almighty God that they shall not have an inch."

Grant and Chattanooga.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 27th, thus speaks of general Grant, and the situation at Chattanooga, evidently alarmed at the prospect of affairs in that quarter:

"When adequate means are at his disposal he has shown that he knows how to use them when occasion offers. He is quick, and that is more than can be said of very many Confederate generals. He has now large armies concentrated under him, embracing in the aggregate probably twice as many men as he ever before commanded. The armies have been weeded of incompetent officers to a great extent. His government, appreciating the tremenduous risk of failure at Chattanooga, has selected him as its most successful general, to command at that point, has given him half its effective force in the field, and staked on him literally everything; for if he is beaten the game is gone.

"Has our Government done as much for our cause? Has it selected its most successful general, and the one who most enjoys the confidence of both the soldier and the people? Has it concentrated three armies under him? Has it sent out its Secretary of War and Quartermaster General to confer with him? Stanton and Meigs are now in Nashville with Grant. President Davis has been to Bragg's headquarters, D. H. Hill has been relieved, and Pemberton has found it inexpedient to accept Polk's place. Forrest is lost to Bragg's army, and so is Polk. Who will succeed them? In fine, are we prepared to give Grant a reception unlike that he met at Donelson and Shiloh, or are we again encouraging his luck by our own folly? We hear of 'the plans of the noble Longstreet, under the supervision of the heroic Bragg;' but does this meet the case fully?"

GEN. MCCLELLAN AND PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—*Judge Woodward his candidate*—ORANGE, New Jersey, Oct. 12—Hon. Charles J. Biddle,—Dear Sir: My attention has been called to an article in the Philadelphia Press, asserting that I had written to the managers of the democratic meeting at Allentown, disapproveing the objects of the meeting, and saying that, if I voted and spoke, it would be in favor of Gov. Curtin. I am informed that similar assertions have been made throughout the state. It has been my earnest endeavor, heretofore, to avoid participating in party politics, and I had determined to adhere to this course, but it is obvious that I cannot longer maintain silence under such misrepresentations. I therefore request you to deny that I have written any such letter or entertained any such views as those attributed to me in Philadelphia Press. I desire to state clearly and distinctly that, having, some few days ago, had a full conversation with Judge Woodward, I find that our views agree, and I regard his election as governor of Pennsylvania, called for by the interests of the nation. I understand Judge Woodward to be in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal states, until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed. I understand him to be of the opinion that, while war is waged with all possible decision and energy, the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injury to private rights and property that is not demanded by military necessity, and recognized by military law among civilized nations; and finally I understand him to agree with me in the opinion that the sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the limits of the nation, the preservation of the constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country. Believing that our opinions entirely agree upon these points, I would, were it in my power, give to Judge Woodward my voice and my vote.

I am, very respectfully yours,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

The Draft and the Negroes.

We adverted, a few days ago, to the President's Proclamation, with reference to the necesities which prompted it, and the importance of such an exhibition of force as would hurry the war to an early conclusion, by overwhelming the rebels at every point, and showing them how desperate must be their cause, and how lame and impotent all their efforts at resistance must prove, against a united and powerful people, determined on crushing it out at every sacrifice.

We have not been without the hope, however, that a recourse to the black population of the country, would unable us to dispense with any further resort to the draft. The black man has a deep interest in this controversy. Incidentally, to be sure, but by the inevitable logic of events, it has become his quarrel, as well as ours. Providence seems to have reserved him, as the last weight to be cast into the scale, and there is a dramatic justice that is absolutely awe inspiring and sublime, in the consummation which it foreshadows. As this stone which the builders rejected is about to become the head of the corner, we hope there will be no further slackness on the part of our rulers, in improving the opportunities which Providence has thrown in our way. It seems to us that, with the abundant material within our reach over the whole South, ready to be fashioned into soldiers, and willing and anxious to serve, we ought by the first of January next, to have an army of 250,000 to 300,000 black men afoot, to garrison all the strongholds of the rebellion which may fall into our hands:

We do not know what progress the government is making in this direction, or whether its action is merely desultory, or in accordance with some concerted and well digested system. In Maryland, we are informed, it takes the blacks, and pays for them, provided the master is loyal—for which the Secretary of War is denounced, by some of the Copperhead papers, as a slave dealer on a large scale. In Kentucky on the other hand—the worst behaved State, by the way, in the Union, and the most indulged—we are told that the same rule is not to be applied. It is to be hoped that whatever may be the rule in regard to the border States, or those States or Districts not included in the Proclamation, there shall be no distinction in favor of any one of them, to the prejudice of another, or of the North. Nor do we see exactly why the draft should not be enforced in all of them, with the understanding that the Government will disregard the absurd opinion of Solicitor Whiting, and agree to accept not only free negroes, but slaves, as substitutes—and that not upon any footing of compensation to the owners. If the white men of Kentucky or Tennessee are unwilling to serve in our armies, they ought to be glad to compromise with the Government upon terms so just and reasonable, and will thank it for the grace of allowing them to get off so easily.

Give us the blacks, however, by all means, and we shall feel easy as to all further requisitions by the Government.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 2.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

No new developments in the great conspiracy case. Geo. E. Pugh, who during the campaign expressed a desire that the prisoners on Johnson's Island should be released, appears as counsel for the prisoners, who are held in $10,000 each for a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Holliday on Wednesday. Other-arrests are to be made.

Arch Bishop Purcell made a speech at Mozart Hall last night, defending his course in voting for Brough. He did not seek to wound the feelings of his Democratic friends, but because he believed if Vallandigham was elected, he feared an attempt to withdraw the Ohio soldiers from the field would ensue, raids be invited and the State tossed with revolution. Any opposition to the war policy would result in this state of things. He said, it was my honest opinion, and who in God's name would ask me to cast my vote for the inauguration of such anarchy and atrocity. He did'nt anticipate if the slaves were liberated that they would come in competition with Northern laboring men. In his opinion it was impossible. He wished to see every man, no matter what his color and birth might be, a freeman. The Catholic Church had always been the friend of human freedom. It was Christ's mission to set men free, and Christian people did not regard his precepts and examples when they seek to uphold and perpetuate slavery. The speech created a profound sensation.

☞The Union men of Arkansas, as of Tennessee, are enlisting freely in the National service. Reports from Little Rock state that over two thousand had already been recruted in that neighborhood. This is a new element of strength that was not fully calculated upon.

☞The salt works at Ossawatomie, Kansas, are running with the greatest success. The supply of water is inexhaustible, and the brine is said to be getting stronger as the wells grow older.

Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

HEAVY FIRING OPENED LAST WEDNESDAY.

Twelve Hundred and Fifteen shots Fired During the First 24 Hours.

REPORTS FROM THE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 3.

The *American's* correspondent at Beaufort communicates the following, under the date of October 25th:

On the morning of the 21st the U. S. steamer Nansemond captured and destroyed the reble steamer Venus, from Nassau for Wilmington, with a charge of lead, drugs clotning, coffee and bacon.

The was one of the very first and fastest engaged in blockade running. She was 270 feet long, and 1,000 tons burthen.

The Nansemond fired a shell through her foremast; another burst in the cabin: a third passed through her forward, killing one man; a fourth shot struck her upon the gard, knocking in an iron plate, which forced her to run ashore to prevent sinking.

She was boarded so quietly that her officers and most of the crew were captured.

As she could not be got off, she was entirely destroyed under a heavy fire from the rebel batteries.

The Nansemond, since she joined the blockade, has driven ashore three steamers, entirely destroying two, the Dunro and Weems; the third, the Eugenia, was got off by the rebels, but in a very damaged condition.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Capture of a Steamer and Cargo.—The Vessel Destroyed.—Capture of her officers and Crew.

FORTRESS MONROE, NOV. 2.

The Richmond *Whig* October 31 has been received here and contains the following dispatch,

CHARLESTON, Oct 30.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter to-day is the heaviest that has yet taken place. From sundown on Wednesday until sundown on Thursday, 1,215 shots from 15-inch mortars and 300-pounder Parrotts have been thrown against the fort. Our loss is seven wounded.

This evening the enemy opened fire from the mortal battery at Cumming's Point on the northeast angle of the fort, which seem to be the special object of their attention.

The enemy's batteries engaged were those at Gregg and wagner, and the Centre battery and Cummings' Point battery, with the addition of three monitors.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter still goes on; but the fire is much slacker. Our batteries fire slowly and deliberately. The enemy at present pays no attention to them.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

NEW YORK NOV. 4.

The election in the State of New York yesterday resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Union ticket for the Executive officers elected this year, and for the new Senate and Assembly. The majority of last year for Gov. Seymour of 10,752 is more than overcome by the Union gain in this city alone.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 4.—The Bulletin has the following returns from New Jersay: The Unionists gained one Senator Mr. Scovel, of Camden county, who is elected by 109 official majority. The Democrats will still have 3 majority in the Senate and 26 in Assembly, the latter being a Union gain of 6 or 7 members.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The City of Milwaukee gives Palmer, Dem., for Governor, 1,600 majority—Union gain 2,200. Scattering returns show large Union gains all over the State. The Republican majority in the State will probably reach 15,000.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

In the city election of Hannibal, Mo,, yesterday the republican ticket was electedby a large majority, M. P. Green was elected Mayor.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Incomplete returns indicate a radical majority of 2,000 over the combination of Democrats and Conservatives. This does not include the soldiers vote which is as far as heard from almost unanimously radical. Many of the rebels in Jefferson city were very active at the polls, and several who had served years of imprisonment in the Alton penitentiary took an oath and voted. They are jubilant, saying that the success of the conservative ticket of the state would be equivalant to a victory of Price's army.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

Chicago, Thesday Nov. 3.

The election for County Officers to-day passed off quietly. The vote of the city is between 14,000 and 15,000. The Republican majority is about 2,300. The vote in the county will probably increase it to 4,500. Returns from the interior are very meagre, but show Union gains.

MINNESOTA.

We have very few returns from Minesota, but sufficient is known to warrant us in saying that the whole Republican ticket has succeded by an increased majority.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

Baltimore Nov. 4.

The election is progressing quietly. The vote will be light, with little or no contest, except between a few candidates on independant and regular tickets.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Boston, Nov. 3

The vote thrown in the Stae to-day was comparatively small, but the Republicans have made nearly a complete sweep of every thing.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞ W. A. B. Satterfield, has withdrawn from the WHIG.

☞ We have never yet published a DUN.—We have ordered a quantity of new type.

RAGING—The Tea excitement in N. Y.

☞ Why was L. W. Hall not enrolled? Who can tell?

☞ Grand-That Exhibition of J. C. Emeigh's: we have been told that it is fine.

☞ A fine property—That of John Gwinner's in East Sharpsburg: See our advertising columns.

☞ If you want good and cheap Dry Goods &c. call at Chamberlain's new and cheap store on the corner of Montgomery and Mulberry streets.

DIED—Suddenly, of Apoplexy, in Altoona, on Tuesday last, Mr. JOSEPH TROUT, aged about 52 years. The vendue crier is gone.

FIRE.—A small frame house owned by L. H. Williams, Esq., situated nearly opposite the jail took fire on Friday. The roof was burned off, and other damage done to the building before the flames were extinguished,

☞ We understand that very valuable Iron works in Centre and Huntingdon counties, will soon be sold by the Executors of Gen. James Irvin, deceased. This will afford fortune makers a good opportunity to make money.

A SAW-MILL—VERY CHEAP.—As we have no time. even in these good days for lumbering, to run our Saw Mill, we will sell it. It is a new and complete Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c. &c. We offer the whole concern for $1500 on long payments, just half the cost. Speak quick if you want a bargain.

☞ We have seen a small machine, invented by an editor in Ebensburg, by which a printer can print the names of his subscribers on the papers mailed to them, much faster than he can write them.—Isaac C. Singer is agent for the sale of them.

DRAFTED MEN.—The President has ordered that every drafted citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had furnished a substitute and exonerated from the military service for the time for which he was drafted, to wit: three years.

☞ Our friend, Fred. Olmus, has removed his shop to the building formerly known as the U. S. Hotel, where you can get the nicest and best of beef, pork, &c. Fred. is a clever fellow, and is doing a smashing business. It is hardly worth while to say give him a call, as every body does that already.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

ACCIDENT.—Henry Brunell, of Williamsburg, was seriously, if not fatally injured on last Wednesday, while engaged in carring ore from the Springfield Mine Bank to the Williamsburg Furnace. The cars loaded with ore ran off the track, down an embankment, crushing his legs, besides injuring him internally. The poor man has a wife and a number of children dependent on his labor for that support which he will at best, be unable to render this winter.

CONTINENTAL MONTHLY FOR OCTOBER.—"Better late than never;" therefore we commend, at this late hour, this valuable magazine to our readers, and ask for it a perusal. The best article is from the pen of the Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, who was the Secretary of Kansas under Robert J. Walker, sent into that territory as a peace maker by the Honorable James Buchanan, President of the United States, and fosil of "Wheatland." Thus Mr. Stanton opens up his article with the bold and striking assertion, that "God is on the side of the country." With a lucid, able and forcible argument in favor of the ultimate triumph of our armies and the overthrow of the rebellion. Get it and read it.

Court Proceedings.

OCTOBER SESSIONS.

The doings of our Court were of short duration having lasted but two days Monday and Tuesday. A number of criminal cases were disposed of, but no civil suits were "ready for trial." One or two rules to show cause were argued.

The Grand Jury was sworn with James Roller, of Huston tp, Foreman, and dispatched all business brought before it with commendable promptness. Hugh Smith plead not guilty to the charge of an assault and battery upon John McCormick, but although he was ably defended, the jury were compelled to find him guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs. David Confer plead guilty to a charge of a battery upon his mothers husband, Mr. Baird aged 68 years. James Shannon plead guilty to an assault upon Miss Mercy Lewis. Sterret Wilson appealed to the mercy of the Court for whipping a boy rather unjustly and was allowed to escape with a fine of $1 and costs. The Grand Jury returned the Bills against W. Kinsloe for forcible entry and detainer, and against Jacob Good for assault and battery, both arising out of the same transaction, not true bills and the Prosecutors each pay the costs. The same was the result, as regards the charges against Matilda Lego for adultery and Abraham Robeson, John Robeson and John McIntyre for malicious mischief. Bills were found against Mary Haas, Margaret Yerger and Michael Larrister for assault and battery, and against Abraham Markey for assault and battery, John Brooks for Larceny, Isaac Smith for assault and battery, John Campbell, Thos. Fox, and Milton Stevens for larceny and also Jas. Dang the same, the Grand Jury returned not a true bill and the county to pay the costs. The District Atterney entered a "nolle pros." in the following cases upon the payment of costs by the Defendants named: Anthony Hoover, fornication and bastardy; Michael McCullough, nuisance; Conrad Dilling, surety of the Peace; David Maize, keeping a tippling house; George Carothers and Ann Griffith, false pretenses, and in the following cases for assault and battery:—Sarah Koon, Elizabeth Campbell, James Masterson, Christian Koon and Geo Koon, Jacob Stevens, Monroe Ake, Jane McGuinnes, John Falkner and James H. Cramer.

☞ The Town Council have passed an ordinance requiring all citizens of Hollidaysburg who have trees planted in the middle of their pavements, to remove them, and have given them notice to do so. The action of the Council in this matter is highly commendable, and already many of the orderly, law abiding citizens, have complied with the law, and thereby greatly improved their property. But we regret to say that some have not done so, but bid defiance to the council and laws. We hope they will reconsider the matter and submit to the right. We are led to believe that the council will do their duty and serve all alike. Some think large trees should not be removed. We think the larger the trees the greater the nuisance.

BEARS.—David Brown, Jacob Confer and other Nimrods living at Canoe Creek, killed four bears on Tuesday last. They (the bears) came down from the mountain probably in search of food, and crossed the Turnpike a few rods from Mr. Brown's house, where they were perceived and the dogs started after them. They were soon treed, one after another and shot. They are thought to be the same 'critturs' which a day or two after the Election chased George W. Reed, on his way home from this place with the returns.

☞ On Monday last GEO. W. HEWIT, the new County Commissioner elect, was sworn in and assumed the duties of his office. He takes the place of GEO. KOON, Esq., whose term has expired. It may truly be said of Mr. Koon, that a better Commissioner never served Blair county He was truly an honest and faithful officer—quick in the perception of the right with sufficient nerve and energy to at all times do his duty. Mr. Hewitt will have much to do to fill his place, but we think he will prove adequate to the task.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	Nov. 4
FLOUR—	
Superfine	$5 41@5 75
Extra	6 60
Extra Family	7 50
Rye Flour	5 75
WHEAT—	
Red	1 40@1 50
White	1 80@2 00
RYE—	1 20
CORN,	1 00
OATS,	80
CLOVERSEED,	7 00@7 30
FLAX SEED	3 15

BLAIR COUNTY ELECTION—1863.

Official:

Governor and Supreme Judge

	Governor.		S. Judge.	
	Andrew G. Curtin,	G. W. Woodward,	Daniel Agnew,	Walter H. Lowrie,
Altoona, E. W.	153	215	152	213
" W. W.	115	129	116	129
" N. W.	112	107	109	110
Hollidaysburg, E. W.	126	123	124	126
" W. W.	130	150	128	151
Antis,	291	114	290	115
Allegheny,	157	123	156	125
Blair,	78	81	76	84
Catharine,	100	76	99	77
Freedom,	100	68	99	69
Frankstown,	230	60	231	59
Gaysport,	64	90	60	92
Greenfield,	140	103	139	104
Huston,*	151	145	151	151
Juniata,	52	87	50	89
Logan,	345	190	345	194
Snyder,	159	99	159	99
Tyrone tp.,	145	46	144	47
Taylor,	167	63	167	63
Tyrone borough,	91	42	89	44
Woodberry,	247	111	247	112
North Woodberry,	130	164	128	165
	3283	2886	3259	2418

Assembly and District Attorney

	Assembly.		Dist. Att'y	
	R. A. McMurtrie	J. R. Crawford,	John H. Keasly,	L. M. Stewart
Altoona, E. W.	150	211	149	213
" W. W.	115	113	113	116
" N. W.	93	95	96	91
Hollidaysburg E. W.	128	119	127	121
" W. W.	121	146	132	139
Antis,	287	114	290	111
Allegheny,	144	128	156	121
Blair,	73	85	77	82
Catharine,	99	75	100	73
Freedom,	99	68	98	69
Frankstown,	227	61	231	58
Gaysport,	43	110	60	95
Greenfield,	139	104	140	103
Huston,	151	145	151	144
Juniata,	44	93	50	87
Logan,	341	194	349	189
Snyder,	156	102	157	101
Tyrone tp.	143	47	146	44
Taylor,	167	63	166	62
Tyrone bor.	87	45	89	44
Woodberry,	243	113	245	115
North Woodberry,	130	164	129	165
	3180	2895	3251	2343

County Commissioner and Director of the Poor

	Commiss'r.		Director of Poor.	
	Geo. W. Hewit	Samuel Iseth,	Samuel Jones,	T. B. Buchanan
Altoona E. W.	151	213	149	211
" W. W.	109	115	113	114
" N. W.	96	91	97	90
Hollidaysburg, E. W.	119	130	123	126
" W. W.	128	152	129	149
Antis,	287	115	286	116
Allegheny,	153	125	141	135
Blair,	76	81	77	83
Catharine,	99	83	99	76
Freedom,	99	69	99	69
Frankstown,	226	60	229	60
Gaysport	58	95	56	95
Greenfield,	138	105	138	105
Huston,	150	145	151	144
Juniata,	49	88	48	89
Logan,	342	185	335	189
Snyder,	167	101	168	150
Tyrone tp.	143	47	142	44
Taylor,	168	62	166	61
Tyrone bor.	87	44	90	43
Woodberry,	241	113	244	112
North Woodberry,	128	165	133	161
	3214	2384	3203	2372

County Auditor

	2 years.		1 year.	
	Alex. Knox	Thos Holland	Geo. W. Reed	
Altoona E. W.	159	2 0	150	
" W. W.	112	111	111	
" N. W.	97	92	98	
Hollidaysburg, E. W.	124	124	117	
" W. W.	129	150	134	
Antis,	289	214	290	
Allegheny	150	128	150	
Blair,	73	81	75	
Catharine,	100	75	107	
Freedom,	99	69	100	
Frankstown				
Gaysport,	55	94	59	
Greenfield,	133	104	139	
Huston,	148	146	150	
Juniata,	50	89	48	
Logan,	340	184	345	
Snyder,	157	101	156	
Tyrone tp.	139	46	142	
Taylor,	164	63	166	
Tyrone borough,	89	44	88	
Woodberry,	244	114	241	
North Woodberry,	128	165	128	
	2974	2405	2994	

*The returns from Huston showed that Agnew and Lowrie had each 151 votes, while the tally papers in the Prothonotary's office show that Agnew had 151 and Lowrie 145 votes.

The election officers in Frankstown township made no return of the vote for County Auditors.

George Raymond, independent candidate for Assembly, received 10 votes in the West Ward of Hollidaysburg, and one vote in Frankstown township.

One vote was cast in Allegheny twp for Solomon Langham for Governor.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,
ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

☞ A gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
oct10-3m] No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

EDITOR OF THE WHIG:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by returned mail without charge. THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist.
oct.10-3m. 831 Broadway, N.Y.

MARRIED.

Near Duncansville, Oct. 21st. Mr. George C. Smith to Miss Clarissa M., daughter of Daniel C Gibboney, Esq.

Oct. 29th, Mr. Samuel Sparr to Miss Julian Biddle, all near Williamsburg, Pa.

DIED.

At his residence in Catharine tp., of fever, on the 28th day of October, John Clark, Sr. in the 78 year of his age.

At Williamsburg, Oct. 5th, Miss Jennie, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Patterson, in the 24th year of her age.

The deceased was a lovely young lady, and died in the full hope of a blissful immortality.

On board the U. S. Frigate Potomac, in Pensacola Bay, on the 29th Sept. 1863, of malignant yellow fever, Paymaster WM. M. JUNKIN, aged 22 years and 5 months

In Huntingdon, last week, Mr. Robert Stitt, aged 66 years.

United States Hotel,
HARRISBURG.

THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refited in handsome style.

The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the travelling public and also of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

Caution.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 7, 1863.

J. F. FRUEAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg. Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863. tf.

Auditor's Notice.

On the report of Joseph Peay, Trustee appointed to recieve certain money under the will of Christian Acker, deceased.

THE undersigned being appointed Auditor to distribute the above moneys, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in the same that he will set for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg on Saturday the 20th day of November next at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where they can attend if they see proper, or forever be debarred from making objection to the distribution.
J. F. FRUEAUFF, Auditor.
Oct 28.-5t.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.
Sept. 12, 1863.-3 m.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.
STEPHEN WINTERS.
Oct. 3, 1863.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but he will dispose of it cheap
JOHN BROTHERLINE.

IRON AND NAILS.

THE subscribers having leased the **Portage Iron Works** for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,
FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and *SHEET IRON.*

Also—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. VAN ALLEN & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28.

MANHOOD;
HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book. &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Oct. 31.-1y.

Head-Quarters'
CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT
In Lloyd's Row, right opposite E. G. Price's New Store.
J. BALLENBERG
DEALER IN
READY-MADE
Clothing,
FURNISHING
GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes &c,
20 per cent Cheaper than ever sold in Hollidaysburg.
Keeps constantly on hand, a large stock of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c. oct73m

Iron City College.
Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. ☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 14, 1863.

Just Arrived:
A HEAVY SUPPLY OF
WINTER
CLOTHING
AT
LOUIS GOLDMAN'S
Clothing Store, two doors north east of the American House. He sells clothing
10 per cent. Cheaper
than any other establishment in town, and of the very best quality. Give him a call.
LOUIS GOLDMAN.
Sept. 28th.-2m.

The Confession and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

Not Alcoholic
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Vegetable Extract.
A PURE TONIC.
Dr. Hoofland's
GERMAN BITTERS.
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila, Pa.
Will Effectually Cure
LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,
such
as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head
Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent
CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
and
CITIZENS,
Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard' life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞ Price per bottle 75 cts. or half dozen for $4.00

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

POETRY.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

On the bloody field of battle
Lay a soldier young and brave;
Loudly pealed the deadly cannon,
Hurrying thousands to the grave.
There he lay, a poor young soldier;
Weak and faint he gasped for breath;
Thoughts of home and friends came o'er him;
Oh, how could he welcome death!

Fast the young life-blood was flowing,
Pallid grew his lips and brow;
Cold his limbs, his pulse more feeble—
Human aid was powerless now.
Up he raised his head and wildly
Gazed around him in despair;
Friends and comrades none were nigh him;
Must he die without a prayer?

No, there came a faithful comrade
To the dying soldier's side;
Bending o'er him soft he whispered,
"For you Christ, the Savior, died.
Pray to him; he waits your coming
In the better world above;
Brother, comrade, he will hear you,
He's a God of tender love."

Then the dying soldier faltered,
"It is well I feel him near.
All my sins he has forgiven
And I know no doubt or fear.
Now, before I leave you, comrade,
Listen to my last request—
Ere these eyes will close forever—
Ere this aching heart finds rest.

"Take this picture to my mother,
Tell her that her dying son,
In death's last long fearful hour,
Tried to say, Thy will be done.
Tell her I fought long and bravely—
Fought my native land to save;
That although we won the victory,
Her son found a soldier's grave.

"When I think of my poor Mary,
Then I almost pray for life;
Ere the Spring I hoped to call her
By the precious name of wife.
God will be her aid and comfort;
He will stay her broken heart;
Soon He'll bring her up to Heaven,
Where we'll never, never part.

"Tell my friends, O Comrade, tell them
That when dying here alone,
My sad heart yearned to behold them,
Pined to breathe the air of home.
Tell my mother that I missed her
While upon this couch I lay;
That her boy would fain have kissed her;
Ere from earth he passed away.

"Faithful comrade, I am going;
Fold my hands upon my breast;
Life is over, conflict ended,
But in Christ is perfect rest."

Nails in Fruit Trees.

A gentleman stated to us that while on a visit to a neighbor, his attention was called to a large peach orchard, every tree of which was totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm, with the exception of three, and these were the most thrifty and flourishing peach trees that he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to his host was an experiment made in consequence of observing that those parts of wormeaten timber into which nails had been driven where generally sound.—When his trees were about a year old he drove a tenpenny nail through the body as near the ground as possible. While the balance of his orchard had failed, and finally yielded to the ravages of the worms, three of these trees selected at random treated, precisely in the same manner with the exception of nailing had always been healthy, furnishing him at the very same period with the greatest profusion of the most lucious fruit.

It is supposed the salt of iron afforded by the nails is offensive to the worms, while it is harmless, perhaps even beneficial, to the tree. A Chemical writer on the subject says:

"The oxydation of the rusting of the iron by the sap evolves ammonia, which, as the sap arises, will of course impregnate every particle of foliage, and prove too severe a dose for the delicate palate of insects."

The writer recommends driving half a dozen nails into the trunk. Several experiments of the kind resulted successfully.

☞ A certain green customer, who was a stranger to mirrors, and who stepped into the cabin of one of our ocean steamers, stopping in front of a large pier glass, which he took for a door, he said:

"I say, mister, when does this here boat start?"

Getting no reply from the dumb reflection before him, he again repeated—

"I say, mister, when does this here boat start?"

Incensed at the silent figure, he broke out:

"Go to thunder, you darned sassafras colored, shood-headed bull calf; you don't look as if you knew much any how."

☞ At a hotel table one day one boarder remarked to his neighbor—

"This must be a healthy place for chickens."

"Why so?" remarked the other.

"Because I never see any dead ones about."

☞ Death is but a kind and welcome servant, who unlocks with noiseless hand life's flower encircled door, to show us those we love.

☞ Wouldst thou learn to die noble, let thy vices die before thee.

BANK NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Controller of the Currency,
Washington, Aug. 11, 1863.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under, and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Controller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, the eleventh day of Aug. 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Aug.29-2m. Controller of the Currency.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 1, 1863.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.
AGENTS WANTED.
A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

JOHN H. KEATLY.
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
Girard House,
PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business Men and the travelling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
Aug. 29.-3m.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.
COAL.
J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law for sale, and sent by mail.

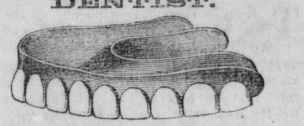
☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.



Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
6 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
1 square (12 lines.)	0 50	0 75	1 00
2 squares (24 lines.)	1 00	1 50	2 00
3 squares (36 lines,)	1 50	2 25	3 00
	3 months.	6 do.	12 do
6 lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
1 square, (12 lines)	2 50	4 00	7 00
2 squares, (24 lines)	4 00	6 00	10 00
3 squares, (36 lines)	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four squares,	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.

☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,
For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

PRICE
AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchace early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold
AT
A SMALL ADVANCE ON
First Cost,
EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.
2 5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN'Y					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB'Y.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	20
	31						
JUNE.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	15
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPT'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Duff's College
Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the
United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Bookkeeping, Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a house, lot, and blacksmith shop in East Sharpsburg Blair county.—Terms reasonable. If not sold before the first of January, it will then be for rent.
JOHN GWINNER.
Sept. 22d.—3m.

PROFESSIONAL.—DR. GEORGE W. SMITH offers his professional services to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity.—Office at the American House, next door to Goldman's clothing store. Oct 3.3m.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.